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Catalogue

and Price List of

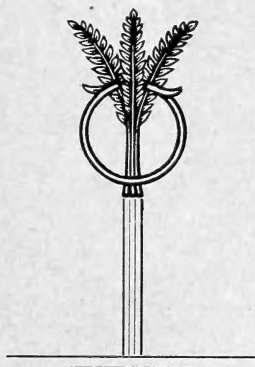
Fruits, Shrubbery, Etc.

— Grown by —

Western Home Nursery Co.

Weatherford, Texas

1910---1911



*Containing Information and Directions for the proper Planting
and Care of Trees, best varieties to plant, etc.*

Terms, Shipping, Etc.

Cash With Order is required when parties are unknown. Otherwise goods will be shipped C. O. D. unless other special arrangements are made.

Remittance should be made by postoffice money order, express money order, registered letter, or bank draft. Don't send personal checks unless 15 cents is added to pay for collection.

Our Guarantee. We guarantee our trees, plants, etc. to be first class in quality, health and condition, and true to name. If proven otherwise we will refund the cost of stock, or replace the same free. Complaints, if any, must be made promptly upon the receipt of goods.

Packing. We use the latest and best methods of packing and guarantee our goods to reach the purchaser's nearest shipping station in first class condition

Errors. We make mistakes, as does everyone, and we are anxious to have the opportunity to correct them. If, when you receive your stock, any of it is not satisfactory, write us at once and we will make it right. Don't talk about the mistakes to your neighbor before you give us the opportunity of correcting them. We employ a double method of counting, to enable us to make no mistake in the number when packing. However, when so many hands are engaged, mistakes in the number do sometimes occur, but we always stand ready to correct such mistakes.

We pay the Freight or Express Charges on all orders amounting to \$5.00 and over to any express office in Texas; or \$10.00 and over to points in Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Purchasers in other states are required to pay the transportation charges unless special arrangements are made.

Shipping. Nursery stock should be shipped by express. The express rate is comparatively low on nursery stock and the goods will reach you with out delay. Large amounts may be shipped by freight with safety to points where no transfers will have to be made in transit.

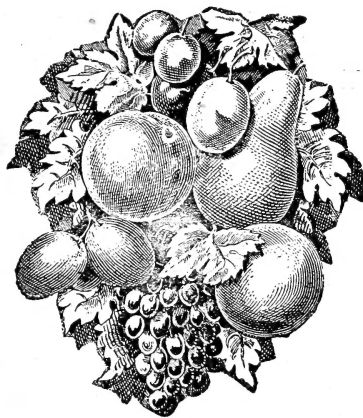
Instructions. A very large per cent of the failures in fruit growing are due to parties not knowing how to set out and care for their trees, plants, etc. To enable our customers to be successful we give a book of instructions with each order. This, many times will be worth half the value of your bill.

CATALOGUE

OF

FRUITS, SHRUBBERY, ETC.

GROWN BY
WESTERN HOME NURSERY CO.
WEATHERFORD, TEXAS



1910-1911

1910 :
DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS
WEATHERFORD, TEXAS

Introduction

In the preparation of this catalogue we have considered it of the greatest importance to give careful, truthful and impartial descriptions of varieties of fruits herein listed. It is our foremost intention at all times to furnish our customers with those varieties of fruits with which they will have success. In our experimenting with the many varieties of fruits we have spared no time, energy or means in securing all the new kinds of late introduction and have offered them to our customers accordingly as they have proven successful. During the past few seasons we have been experimenting with new varieties of fruit far more extensively than ever before, and we feel safe in saying that we are, with this catalogue, offering one of the best, if not the most valuable and most complete line of well selected varieties of nursery stock ever offered to the public. We have been experimenting in the fruit business in this country for twenty years, and offer the varieties mentioned in this catalogue as absolutely the most valuable for both hardiness and productiveness in the soil and climate of the Southwest of any varieties of fruits to be obtained anywhere. Our methods of propagating are those practiced by the larger, most intelligent and most successful nurserymen in the United States. We also use careful means in classing and grading our nursery stock, so that our customers will get exactly the grade of tree they order. We would advise you, therefore, to study the descriptions and preserve this catalogue, and it will prove a most valuable reference for horticultural work. Read carefully the instructions under the heads of "PLANTING" and "CARING FOR TREES," and follow our advice as to the best varieties, and there will be no legitimate excuse for your failing to grow plenty of fruit. If at any time you should desire any information concerning any kind of fruit, not mentioned in this catalogue, write to us and we will gladly answer you.

We thank our customers for their patronage and favors, and hope to have a continuance of their business.

WESTERN HOME NURSERY CO.

Fruit Growing in the Southwest.

Many people have deluded themselves by believing that the Southwest is not a place for fruit growing. They have become of this opinion because some have planted trees and have had "poor luck" although, their failures were legitimate and due to other causes than the demerits of our climate and soils. In many cases people have purchased their trees from distant states, thus, many times buying and planting varieties that are wholly of no value in this locality, and in other cases, even where they planted good varieties, they gave their trees no care, and for these reasons their efforts failed; yet, under many such cases the parties blame the nurserymen or say that the climate and soil will not permit of successful fruit growing. Still, under these seeming disadvantages, energetic planters have clearly demonstrated the fact that this section is second to no other in the Union, for the producing of many of the very finest and best varieties of fruits. It will probably be a surprise to some of the best citizens of this country to learn that Texas fruit has gained favor in the northern markets over the highly praised fruits of California and Georgia. The very great profits that have been derived from the wonderful crops of fruits during the past few seasons has been such an "eye-opener" to the agricultural classes of this section that it is destined to be the leading fruit growing country of the United States. There are many fortunes for the agricultural people of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, to be found by the cultivation of well classified orchards. No farmer or fruit grower should become uneasy about an over production of fruit. The great masses of people in the northern cities who never have the opportunity of buying such luscious fruits as we produce, will if the opportunity is offered them, pay such handsome prices for our fine fruits that the profits will be so great that no farmer in the Southwest who has suitable land, can afford to not grow fruit extensively.

Indeed, fruit trees do well in almost all localities in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, if only proper varieties are selected, planted properly, and afterwards cultivated and properly cared for. The dry climate of west Texas, New Mexico and Arizona has heretofore caused those sections to be classed as poor countries for fruit growing, but late experiments has proved differently.

We have for several years been experimenting with many and various kinds and varieties of fruits in order to select a line of varieties that would, without a doubt, succeed, and therefore, give satisfaction in these localities; and after thus testing many varieties, we confidently offer those listed in this catalogue as absolutely the best selection extant.

When to Plant.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our customers the importance of planting early in the winter. When you receive notice of the shipment of your trees, prepare your ground at once, if you have not prepared it, and when you receive them, set them out at once. Then wrap them with something immediately to keep the rabbits from injuring them. Tree roots grow all winter, so early planting enables the tree to become well established before growing season, thus enabling the tree to stand the dry, hot summer far better than if planted in the spring. Much harm has been done to the fruit-growing industry by planters waiting till spring to set their trees. We would, however, advise planting in the late winter and early spring rather than to fail planting at all. You can, with some safety, plant as late as March 1, and in some late springs, as late as March 15. However, we urge our customers to plant before Christmas if possible. November is by far the best month to plant.

How to Plant.

When you have prepared your ground well by breaking deep with a turning plow, and have laid off the rows with a small shovel plow the proper width, and have received your trees, dig a deep and wide hole at the proper place of setting the tree so that all the roots can stand out straight. Just before placing the tree in the hole take a sharp knife and trim the end of each root, then cut the top of one-year-old trees back from one-third to one-half, taking care to cut the tree off just above, and very close to some good, strong bud on the main stock of the tree, making a sloping cut from the opposite side of the top bud, and set the tree so the top bud will be on the southwest side of the tree. Two-year-old trees, that have no good, strong, fresh young buds on the main stock of the tree, should be cut off at two or three buds out on each branch, thus leaving short, stubby branches. By all means, never set a tree without trimming both the roots and the top, as herein directed. Set the tree or plant the same depth it stood in the nursery row; fill the hole with loose top soil, placing the dirt closely under the roots so as not to cram them together, but do not put any rich manure around the roots. Then pour in enough water to wet thoroughly all the dirt stirred in setting the plant, then pull in loose dirt around the tree to finish filling the hole and to keep the ground from baking around the tree. Leave the tree leaning slightly toward the southwest. After you have finished setting

the tree, you should haul manure and throw around on top of the ground about two or three inches deep for a radius of four feet around the tree, but do not place the manure touching the body of the tree. It is also of much importance to mulch the ground around the tree during the summer.

Care of Trees.

One thing we wish to impress upon our customers is to cultivate your orchard land. You may just as well expect to grow a good crop of corn, cotton or vegetables without cultivating as a crop of fruit. Plowing, hoeing and enriching are what your orchard needs and not so much rain. It is well to cultivate some small crop in your orchard; vegetables, potatoes or even cotton when the trees are young, but not corn; and by all means do not sow small grain of any kind among your trees, as is done by planters who are anxious to utilize every inch of land. Prune peach and plum trees back every winter, cutting off one third of the strong and one-half of the weak shoots of the last year's growth. Keep all the sickly, drooping, injured limbs, and all limbs that tend to rub, cut off entirely. Cut back and trim out regularly, and annually, so as not to let the limbs get too long, nor the tops too thick, so as to keep the trees from breaking down or rotting the fruit. Keep the tops headed close to the ground and well balanced so as to shade the body of the tree. You should guard against the body of your trees being exposed to the hot summer sun on the southwest side, which kills so many trees in this country. Do not plow close enough to your trees to skin the limbs or tear up the small roots. Keep the weeds and grass HOED from under them. Keep your orchard land rich by spreading barn-yard manure broadcast over the land and plowing it in with a turning plow, but plow shallow. More orchards die out from the lack of cultivation and fertilization, and on account of the bodies of the trees being exposed to the hot summer sun than all the other causes combined. In fact these are the principal causes. It would be hard to make your orchard land too rich or to cultivate it too well for good results. Pear trees and apple trees should not be pruned until they get to bearing well, except to cut the top limbs back to keep them from growing too high or too trim out where limbs cross and rub together. It is of utmost importance that you follow these instructions if you wish to succeed in fruit growing. If you grow fine fruit you must take care of the orchard. If you neglect the care of your orchard poor fruit will be the result.

We give some recipes for wash, etc., in the back of this catalogue which you should read.

Peaches.

In every list of fruit for most sections, peaches naturally come first. We have made a close study of peaches for many years, and for this reason we feel confident in offering the following list as the best varieties for hardiness and productiveness in the Southwest, and which are our favorite selections out of many varieties we have grown. Many varieties we have tried have proved to be unsatisfactory, and we have accordingly discarded them and have inserted into our list only such varieties as have proven to be sure and profitable bearers. We sell as many peach trees as all other trees combined. This is due to the productiveness and extra value of this article of fruit above other fruits for our climate and soil. The exceedingly large crops of fruit the past few seasons, proved the value of the peach crop.

Market Varieties.

We have for several years made a specialty of selecting and recommending those varieties of fruits most valuable for market. To supply the demand we propagate such varieties of peaches as Sneed, Arp Beauty, Slappy, Jackson, Elberta, Mamie Ross, Salway, Heath Cling and Mathewes Beauty in large quantities, these being the leading market varieties. The Elberta is, however, the most popular peach grown because of its being so highly favored in the Northern markets. We grow as many Elberta trees as any other three varieties together. For family use a large number of varieties should be planted. Peach trees will grow and bear well in almost all kinds of soil that will produce a crop of corn or cotton, so by careful selection of varieties from early to late, we may have fruit from May to November. Plant peach trees 25 to 30 feet apart each way, so as to give room to cultivate both ways. Planters are many times too sparing with their land to get good results. Fruit, to do well, must have good distance

Standard List of Peaches.

PRICES.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 feet	35	\$3.50	\$27.50	\$175.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.75	20 00	150.00
3 1-2 to 4 feet .....	.20	2.25	15.00	110 00
3 to 3 1-2 feet .....	.15	1.70	12.00	90.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.12	1-2 1.40	10.00	65.00

VICTOR—This is the most handsome early peach we have ever fruited. Of early spring it ripens two weeks before Alexander. Is especially adapted to Texas climate. The tree fruits full, fruit medium to large in size, light cream color, streaked with red, semi-cling, flavor very fine, sub-acid, ripens well to the seed, tree very vigorous in growth, compact and well balanced.

SNEED—The fruit is of medium size, red one side and greenish white on the other, semi-cling, ripens ten days earlier than Alexander and better flavored, less inclined to rot, the best market sort of its season, May 20 to 30.

ALEXANDER—Well known old standard, early peach, highly colored deep red on one side, very juicy, good quality and tree of vigorous growth. Ripens from May 25 to June 10.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—A new peach, having all the good qualities of the Triumph and none of its defects. Flesh uniformly yellow to the stone from which it parts perfectly free, bright yellow color with lively red blush. May 25 to June 5th

TRIUMPH—A large yellow free stone, mostly covered with dark red, ripens with Alexander, good flavor, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer, strong, vigorous grower, bears very young, sometimes at one year old. May 25 to June 10.

MAMIE ROSS—Large, blush, white flesh, semi-cling, prolific and one of the best for family or market use. Ripens from June 15 to 25.

GOVERNOR HOGG—One of the very largest peaches grown, white, nearly covered with red, a semi-cling, of excellent quality. The original tree bore its first crop in 1893, and since that time has not failed to bear full crops annually. Ripens June 15 to 25.

GREENSBORO—Very large, white, pale red cheek, a fine, showy peach (nearly twice as large as Alexander) good quality, juicy, fine market variety. Ripens with Alexander, May 25 to June 10.

CARMEN—Originated in Limestone county, Texas, of fine appearance, good quality, firm, free from rot, creamy or light yellow color, almost covered with a deep blush, juicy, tender, with fine flavor, highly praised as one of the most valuable of peaches, semi-cling, hardy in bloom. Ripens June 10 to 20.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Where it succeeds well it is exceedingly profitable; tender in bud, like the Crawford varieties; large yellow free stone. Ripens June 20 to 30.

FOSTER—Large, yellow, clear seed; very handsome; good bearer. This variety supersedes the early Crawford, as it is much

finer and more nearly certain to crop well. Ripens July 1 to 15.

ARP BEAUTY---Arp Beauty now comes forward as a rival to Elberta and is being planted as fast as trees can be propagated. The same size, color, quality and character of Elberta and three or four weeks earlier.

FAMILY FAVORITE---Large, white, clear seed; red cheek; flesh white; sure bearer; seedling of the Chinese Cling. This variety is making a most favorable record everywhere. Ripens July 1 to 10.

GEN. R. E. LEE---Above medium; oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very finely grained; melting; very juicy and of high flavor; quality the best; one of the most suitable varieties for canning. Cling. July 10 to 20.

ELBERTA---Very large, yellow, clear seed, with red cheeks; juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow, free from rot; an excellent shipper, as it is firm for a clear seed. In the market Elberta is the most highly prized of all peaches now in cultivation. This peach has become so popular as a market peach that it needs very little recommendation. It is without a doubt considered the most valuable peach grown. July 20 to August 1

STONEWALL JACKSON---Seedling of the Chinese Cling, but a better bearer; very large, white, red-sided; fine for the market and canning; tree is a very compact growth, cling. Aug. 1 to 10

OLD MIXON CLING---Large, oblong; white, with pink cheek, a very pretty peach; highly flavored; cling. Aug. 1 to 10.

CHILLOW---(Elberta Cling). A seedling of Chinese Cling, but is firm, yellow cling, resembling Elberta. The fruit is as large as Elberta, of an enticing rich yellow color, shaded on one side with soft red, and is remarkable for its uniformity of size. Can be shipped in good condition from Texas to New York. While the meat is firm and skin tough, thus furnishing its valuable shipping qualities, yet it has good flavor and excellent eating qualities. The tree is strong, healthy grower. Ripens July 20 to August 10.

CHINESE CLING---Very large, greenish white, with pale red cheeks; fine quality; specimens of them measuring 11 inches in circumference; usually a shy bearer. August 15 to 20.

WHITE ENGLISH---Large, white; fine flavor; small seed; one of the finest preserving and canning peaches grown; very firm and sweet, cling. August 20 to September 10.

HEATH CLING---(New) The old standard Heath Cling

and White English are known as one and the same peach, but we have introduced a new peach of White English type, which ripens 15 days later than the old White English. For convenience we have given it the name of Heath Cling and consider it one of the most valuable peaches grown. Specially for market. In general character it is similar to White English, of which it is a seedling, but larger and of finer appearance; firm, flesh white, with red cheeks; small seed. September 10 to 15.

WONDERFUL---This is indeed a wonderful peach. Large, yellow, clear seed, fine quality; very hardy in bud, making a full crop nearly every year; one of the finest market peaches; firm and free from rot. September 10 to 15.

REED--Very large, yellow; cling, red blush; good flavor; fine for canning and market. September 20.

SAI.WAY---Large, round, dark yellow; of the Indian type; fine quality, clear seed. September 15 to 25.

CROSBY---Medium to large; yellow free-stone; fine flavor; very hardy and productive; said to stand cold 10 degrees below zero. Valuable. August.

HENRIETTA---Large, yellow, crimson cheek, showy. Very productive, cling stone. September 15 to 25.

NIX'S OCTOBER---Large, white, pale red cheek, good bearer, freestone. October 10 to 15.

STINSON'S OCTOBER---Cling; large, creamy white with pale blush on one side; juicy and of good quality; an excellent peach. October 1 to 10

Special List of Peaches.

In presenting this list of peaches, we believe we are offering a selection of varieties that is second to none and has but few equals. Our standard list gives a collection of the very best of the standard varieties, but those wishing the latest and best of peach production, can do no better than to make their selection from this list. Don't mistake yourselves by thinking you can get newer and finer fruits anywhere. This list is the cream of peach culture. If you want something really fine and above the ordinary, varieties that you can safely rely on being the newest and finest to be had, buy these varieties.

PRICES.

	Each	Per Doz
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	\$6.00
3 1-2 to 4 feet .....	.60	5 00
3 to 3 1-2 feet .....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.40	3.50

MAYFLOWER—The introducer of the Mayflower says of it: "The Mayflower is nearly one week earlier than Sneed; is absolutely red all over, even before it is ripe enough to ship; is a better shipper than Sneed and sells for more money on the market; is the earliest peach known and the only extra early peach that has much color. Remember that the Mayflower is a red peach—perfectly red all over."

SLAPPY—One of the finest early freestone peaches; ripens at a season when the market is bare of good peaches; a thrifty grower, very hardy and prolific, excellent flavor, splendid keeping qualities, free of excessive rot usually caused by so much rain, no better shipper yet introduced, ripens thoroughly to the seed, very sweet, yellow flesh, color, a clear golden yellow with dark shades, a beauty. Ripens from June 15 to July 1. Is over and your money made before the general crop comes. Best peach for its season.

GUINN—A native seedling of East Texas. Is of large size, and becomes a very bright red color long before it is ripe, putting it in condition for shipping before it is soft. It ripens between Alexander and Elberta.

GOVERNOR LANHAM—Introduced by F. T. Ramsey, who says of it: "This is one of the most beautiful and one of the very largest peaches I have ever seen. The tree bears full of extra large peaches when only two years old. They are as large as the very largest Elberta, and the yellow and red is even brighter than the shadings on the Elberta. It ripens with Elberta but is a cling, and the yellow flesh is very firm and will ship to any market."

ALMENA HART CLING—Tackett's No. 2.—A new and valuable peach originating in the yard of Mr. D. M. Hart, Jr., of Weatherford, and is named after his daughter, Miss Almena. For flavor this peach is unexcelled. Ripens about August 15. Is a cling, highly colored, being a pinkish white. Its flesh is creamy white, red next to seed. "Almena Hart Cling" is a strong competitor for the mid-summer trade. Having noticed closely the good qualities of this new peach for the last five years, we claim for it, (1), It is thoroughly tested as to size of fruit, time of ripening and sureness of crop. (2), It is of excellent flavor, and has no superior for canning purposes. (3), It brings the top price always, coming in from middle of August to 1st of September when fruit is always in demand.

WEAVER—Another native peach introduced by Mr. Ramsey, who says that during the nine years he has known it, it has not failed to bear. A yellow cling overspread with red, often measuring nine or ten inches; flesh very yellow and very firm; of very best quality; September 1 to 15

PHILIP HORTON---Another East Texas peach that is being planted extensively and is one of the best cling peaches grown. Very large, some specimens weighing nearly a pound; yellow, fine flavor, and the tree is enormously productive. Col. Bonner, the introducer, says the parent tree has borne as many as eight bushels of fruit in one season. Ripens in July.

MATTHEWS' BEAUTY---This is one of the most valuable late yellow freestone peaches in cultivation. In the section where it originated, a noted fruit man says it is the most valuable succession to Elberta so far introduced. In comparison it is a size larger and far superior in quality, while its bearing and shipping qualities are just as good. Its season of ripening is three weeks later than Elberta. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent flavor; perfect freestone. The original tree of Matthews' Beauty has been in bearing for eight years and missed but one crop in that time, keeping up its high standard one year with another.

BELL'S OCTOBER---Large, rich yellow, red cheek, freestone, of finest quality. Originated in Denton County, Texas.

Apples.

Many people have believed that this fruit is a failure in the Southwest, but late examples have proven that such is not true. However, apples will not grow on all the different kinds of soil in this country. More judgment is required in apple culture than any other fruit. In apple culture two things are indispensable necessary, viz: First, selecting the correct varieties, and secondly, you must plant these varieties on suitable soil. More failures have occurred to apple culture by planting this fruit on the wrong kind of soil than from all other causes, combined. Apples must be planted on deep sandy loam, or black sticky creek land. Moisture is what they need, without which they will not grow. Apples are like other fruits, some varieties that do well in other states are of no value in this section. Hence, we have taken great care in selecting those varieties that have been tried and we know to do well here. We guarantee the following list of varieties to be the best for the Southwest. We wish to impress upon our customers the importance of planting apples. Much money can be made growing them in this section. There are hidden fortunes lying in the soil of many farms of the Southwest, to be found only by the cultivation of this fruit. We warn our customers to not be deluded by the current statement that apples are not a

success here. Follow the foregoing directions and plant proper varieties and we will assure you success. Plant apple trees 25 feet each way. Again, we wish to call the attention of our customers to our manner of propagating apple trees. Much has been said by some few nurserymen of the United States concerning "whole root" and "piece root" grafting of apple trees. Some very few nurserymen have been so unscrupulous as to claim they had a patent on the "whole root process." Many good, honest and earnest planters have been badly misled by the false argument in support of this scheme that is without foundation. However, we are frank to state that there is much truth in the statement that "whole root" trees do the best in the dry climate of the Southwest; although most all nurserymen propagate only one "piece root" or "cut root" apple trees. They do this in order to grow a cheap tree, for a demand for "cheap" trees has been created. Nearly all other kinds of trees are propagated on the "whole root" or the established stock as they came from the seed. To approach as nearly as possible to perfection with our apple trees, as well as other trees, we bud them almost altogether on the established seedlings as they come from the seed. By this means our apple trees have fine, well branched roots, a thing that is indispensable necessary in the somewhat drouthy soil of the Southwest. We guarantee our trees to have better roots than most trees purchased from distant nurserymen. We are especially anxious to correspond with parties who contemplate planting apple trees extensively.

Standard List of Apples.

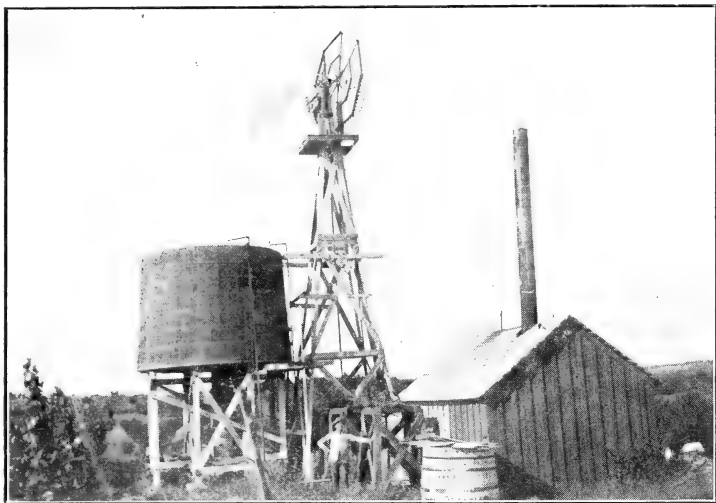
	Each	Per Doz	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 feet	35c	\$3.50	\$27.50	\$175.00
4 to 5 feet	25c	2.75	20.00	150.00
3 1-2 to 4 feet.....	20c	2.25	15.00	110.00
3 to 3 1-2 feet.....	15c	1.70	12.00	90.00
2 to 3 feet.....	12 1-2c	1.40	10.00	65.00

RED JUNE—Small, red, oblong, good for market and table use; one of the most valuable for planting in the south. June 15 to 25.

EARLY HARVEST—Vigorous, abundant bearer, large, yellow, good for table use. June 20.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, red, sub-acid, productive in Texas, fine for home and market. July 15.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium, yellow, with red cheek, good for cooking and market. July 10 to 20.



Our Irrigation Plant—the Best in this Portion of Texas. Three Deep Wells, 12-Horse Power Steam Engine and 14 Foot Windmill, 11,500 Gallon Elevated Tank. Grounds Laid with Two Inch Mains.

Brad, Texas, Oct. 10, 1909.

Western Home Nursery Co.,
Weatherford, Texas.

If you will send your catalogue to Mr., I think he will make an order this fall. He wants fruit like mine, which ripens from May till October. I told him to let you select the stock for him and he would be pleased. My peaches were fine this year. I have fifty trees, all of which bore fruit this year. I gathered over six bushels from one tree. \$25.00 would not buy this one tree. My peach trees will be five years old in November.

I will always speak well of the Western Home Nursery when I have an opportunity of doing so because I am well pleased myself.

Yours truly,

J. J. GIDDENS.

Ranger, Texas, Aug. 12, 1909.

Western Home Nursery Co.,
Weatherford, Texas,

Gentlemen:--I have an orchard set from your nursery which

never fails. Off of less than two acres, I sold last year \$250 worth of fruit and this year our fruit is fine to have had but three rains.

The orchards in this county planted from your nursery have never failed, while this year is the driest since 1886-7, still we have fine fruit. I have five plum trees in the orchard mentioned above off of which I sold more than \$40.00 worth of plums last year.

C. P. WEBB.

Western Home Nursery Co.,
Weatherford, Texas.

Dear Sirs: I take this method of saying to you that I am perfectly delighted with my bill of fruit trees just received from your excellent nursery. My trees are in every respect first class. It would be hard to find better. I am frank to say that I am fully persuaded you are doing an excellent, up-to-date and legitimate nursery business.

Thanking you again for your courteous and manly dealings with me.

I am yours truly, W. L. RUSSELL, Joshua, Texas.

Western Home Nursery Co.,
Weatherford, Texas.

Dear Sirs: I wish to say that I have tried your nursery for several years and find that your fruit is the finest I ever saw. I sold my peakhes this season for \$1.25 to \$2.25 per bushel.

Respectfully, H. E. WALKER, Ranger, Texas



Block of 20,000 Hedge Plants Growing on our Nursery Grounds.

SUMMER QUEEN—Good bearer, a fine market apple, large, yellow, juicy, July 20 to 30.

YELLOW HORSE—Old reliable, sub-acid, fine bearer, good cooking, Summer.

BUCKINGHAM—Very large, flat, yellow, with red side; fine flavor, fine for market, good bearer, one of the finest apples grown in Texas August 25.

BELL FLOWER---Very large, yellow, juicy, fine flavor; tree a thrifty grower. September 10 to 15.

MISSOURI PIPPIN---Red striped, fine bearer, large, good quality, fruits young. September 10.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT---One of the Russian varieties, bears very young, sometimes at two years old; large, clear, pale yellow, fine quality July 25 to August 10.

RED ROMANITE---Medium size, red, good quality, bears well. October 10.

BEN DAVIS---Large, showy, hardy, vigorous, fine bearer, red striped, good keeper, good market. October.

ARKANSAS BLACK --Improved Wine Sap, vigorous grower, abundant bearer, medium, dark red, excellent for market. Late.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG---Large, dark red, of fine quality, good keeper. Late.

WINE SAP---Medium, fine quality, bright red, will keep till March. October.

SHOCKLEY---Small, light red, fine for cooking, a sure bearer, excellent for winter keeping.

GRAVENSTENE---Large, striped, handsome, tender, firm and highly flavored, tree very productive, good grower. August 1.

JONATHAN---Beautiful bright red, fine for market, good grower, very prolific. A fine late apple.

HUBBARD---This remarkable apple originated in Van Zandt county, and is considered the finest apple so far grown in Texas. The apples are large, rich, yellow, and look like large oranges hanging on a tree. One of the finest for the market. Good quality, prolific, hardy. Should be planted by every apple grower. August.

TEXAS RED --A native of East Texas, and is the most highly esteemed fall and winter apple grown in this section. Large, striped fine, excellent keeper.

Special List of Apples.

Fruit growers who have been interested in apple culture are anxious to secure the new, finest varieties of special value which are especially adapted to the soil and climate of the Southwest. Parties desiring apples of extraordinary value should plant the following varieties:

PRICES:

4 to 5 feet.....	75c	\$6.00
3 1-2 to 4 feet.....	60c	5.00
3 to 3 1-2 feet.....	50c	4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	40c	3.50

MRS. BRYAN---New, of Georgia origin. A very large apple of finest quality. Bright red all over. Excellent tree, prolific. Fruit hangs on remarkably well without dropping or rotting August.

BISMARCK---A new apple from New Zealand. Very large, handsome, red, fine quality. It is creating a sensation, as it bears at two years old and regular crops each year thereafter. It seems to stand any kind of climate.

BANANA PIPPIN---This is an apple of unusual value. Ripens early, June 1 to 10, and is the most prolific bearer of any apple we know. The tree from which we propagate these trees has been bearing in our test orchard for six years, and has never failed to yield an abundant crop of fine apples. The fruit is of greenish-yellow when ripe, is sweet and mellow, finest flavor of summer apples. Parties planting this apple will always receive more than value of cost and care of tree. We recommend it highly to all lovers of apples.

GANO---(Re-named by some, Black Ben Davis). This apple is becoming very popular and is a great improvement on the old Ben Davis. For hardiness and productiveness it possesses all the rare merits of Ben Davis, and for market it is much finer on account of its rich dark color. Praised very highly by extensive apple growers.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP---A seedling of winesap, large and more prolific, but very much like its parent in many respects.

Crab Apples.

Crab Apples begin bearing while trees are very young and produce large crops almost every year. They are excellent for jellies and preserves. When in bloom they are quite ornamental. Few

fruits combine beauty and utility to the same extent the Crab Apple does. Price same as Special List of Apples.

RED SIBERIAN—Small, yellowish speckled and striped with red. Ripens in July.

WHITNEY—Very large, fine flavor, yellowish, striped with red, good flavor, tree upright, vigorous and very productive. Ripens in August.

TRANSCENDENT—Fruit large, tree productive, excellent for sauce and pies, also good for eating out of hand when well ripe, flesh creamy yellow. Ripens August 25 to September 10.

Pears.

Pears are among the most valuable fruits grown. Valuable for both family and market. The Kieffer should be planted more extensively than others, being by far the most valuable pear grown in the Southwest. Pears grow well on any land that will make good corn and cotton. Plant pears 20 feet each way.

PRICES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

	Each	Per Doz	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 feet	50c	\$5.50	\$40.00	\$225.00
4 to 5 feet	40c	4.00	30.00	200.00
3 1-2 to 4 feet	35c	3.50	25.00	175.00
3 to 3 1-2 feet	25c	2.75	20.00	150.00
2 to 3 feet	20c	2.25	15.00	100.00

WILDER—Small, light red, fine quality, bears young, early. June 15 to 25.

BARTLETT—An old standard pear, large, bell shaped, very prolific when not killed by frost, rather tender, too much so to be successful in this country. August.

GARBER—Large, dark yellow, fair quality, tree healthy, next to the best pear for this country. September.

KIEFER—A very fine large yellow pear, firm flesh, very abundant bearer, most suitable for preserving, excellent market variety. Every fruit grower should plant at least one-third of his pear orchard of Kieffer. It is the finest pear grown in Texas. Must be gathered and stored away in dark, dry place ten or fifteen days to mellow before good to eat "out of hand." Keeps exceedingly well. Oct.

ALAMO—This new pear was originated by A. L. Bruce, of

Grayson county, Texas. The tree is so far free from blight, the severe disease which kills nearly all varieties of pear trees in the South. The tree is a vigorous grower and bears young. The fruit is large and brownish-yellow color, ripens early. Considering the fact that there are so few varieties of pears which are of any value in this country Alamo is a valuable addition to any list of new fruits.

Dwarf Pears.

Dwarf pears are desirable on account of their early bearing. Will bear in from 2 to 3 years after planting. Excellent for novelties and for fruiting. Can be planted 10 to 15 feet apart.

PRICES.

2 to 4 feet, 40c each, \$4.00 per dozen.

HOWEL—Large, yellow, best quality, September.

DUCHÉSS-- Pale yellow, large, good quality. Aug. and Sept.

Plums.

Plums are among the most successful fruits in this country, that is, if the proper varieties are planted. In fact, the largest per cent of the varieties of fruits that we term "frost proof" is to be found among the plums. We have succeeded in discovering several varieties of this fruit which bear regular and abundant crops of fruit every year, not being at all effected by the late spring frosts so common to this locality. Our Eagle, Golden Beauty and Irby September bore heavy crops of fruit in 1898 and 1899, when all other fruits except grapes and berries were killed. However, most of Japan varieties, like peaches, get killed sometimes by late frosts. Plant plums 25 feet each way. Plums do well in any kind of soil that will make good corn and cotton.

PRICE OF STANDARD LIST.

	Each	Per Doz	Per 100
5 to 6 feet	40c	\$4.50	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet	30c	3.50	27.00
3 1-2 to 4 feet	25c	2.75	22.00
3 to 3 1 2 feet	20c	2.25	17.00
2 to 3 feet	17 1-2c	2.00	15.00

WILD GOOSE—Above medium, somewhat oblong, bright vermilion red, juicy, sweet, good quality, cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and profitable market fruit. Shy bearer unless fertilized.

ABUNDANCE---(Botan). Flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, apricot flavor, quite firm, skin tough, cling stone, quality best, seed large, carries well to distant market. Maturity, June 25 to July 5.

BURBANK---In general characteristics resembles the Abundance. Color cherry red, mottled yellow, shape more nearly round. July 1.

WICKSON---Of all plums fruited with us the Wickson is one of the finest. It is a Japan cross between the Kelsey and Burbank. We have seen one year-old trees that bore heavy crops. Some of the plums measure six inches in circumference. Five choice specimens fill a quart jar. It is productive almost to a fault. The fruit is obconical in shape, of rare beauty, color, glowing carmine; firm, sugary and delicious. Will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens in July.

IRBY---Prized very highly in Eastern Texas. Medium, round, red September. It never fails to bear. Frost-resisting.

GOLDEN BEAUTY---Medium, yellow, round, flesh firm, flavor good, when ripe must be gathered and stored away in a dark, dry place two or three days to mellow, to be good to eat when the quality is exceedingly fine. A fine plum for canning and preserving, a late bloomer and sure bearer. Should be in every collection. September 1. Frost-resisting.

EAGLE---(The everbearing plum). The fruit is medium and perfectly round, flesh yellow, skin at first yellow, changing as it ripens into a beautiful bright red, making altogether a strikingly handsome fruit. In flavor it is entirely distinct, being sweet, juicy and unusually pleasing. Generally pronounced by those who try it to be the finest plum they ever tasted. For cooking it is far superior to nearly all plums in the South. It is the longest keeping plum we know. Ripening in hottest weather; it keeps perfectly sound twenty days after being gathered. If shipped to a cooler climate it would probably keep three or four weeks. The tree is a strong, handsome grower, begins to bear second season after planting, and will probably bear every year as long as it lives. The Eagle is a fine fertilizer for other varieties of plums. We notice that our Wild Goose plums growing near the Eagle produce finer and heavier crops of fruit than they do anywhere else in the orchard. This plum is especially

valuable for market, not on account of its size, but on account of its productiveness. The tree is perfectly hardy. The severe freeze of 1899---18 degrees below zero---killed the twigs of some peach trees, but the Eagle was not affected in the least, and bore a full crop of fruit that year.

GONZALES---This is a plum introduced by Mr. F. T. Ramsey. Fruit as large as a large Botan or Abundance, and of nearly the same shape. Color a brilliant red. It combines the pleasant sweetness and juiciness of a real good Wild Goose, with firmness and flavor of a Japan plum, and yet has a distinct flavor which those who have tasted it say reminds them of nutmeg and vanilla. It is unsurpassed and hard to describe. It ripens June 15 to 20.

PRICES OF SPECIAL LIST.

The most wonderful developments are being made in plum culture of any fruit now in existence. Only a few years ago fruit growers had no thought of ever being able to secure a succession of fine plums, ripening from May till October. Only a few varieties of the Chickasaw type were then cultivated, which varieties have since been almost entirely discarded. This fruit seems to be a better subject for improvement than any other fruit now grown. Expert orchardists have been so energetically working at the improvement of this fruit, that they have succeeded in securing a succession of very highly prized varieties, ripening from early to late, the same as peaches and apples. Some varieties that have been originated bear fruit almost as large as a common peach. It is, in our estimation, one of the most valuable fruits grown, especially for market orchards. It is no uncommon thing to get from \$4.00 to \$8.00 worth of plums from one tree, and in some cases we have known \$10.00 worth to be sold from a single tree. Parties intending to grow fruit for market should not fail, by any means, to plant plums on a large scale. It is of much importance, however, to plant proper varieties of plums. Some plums that do well in other climates are of no value in this country. In the following list we pride ourselves with having the finest varieties of late production now offered. We guarantee these varieties to be the most successful plant in the Southwest.

	Each	Per 100 <i>100</i>
4 to 5 feet	50c	\$5.00
3 1-2 to 4 feet	40c	4.00
3 to 3 1-2 feet	35c	3.50
2 to 3 feet	25c	2.75

McCARTNEY---Very valuable because it is large, very early, a native of Texas and well suited to this climate. Fruit, large, oblong,

pure yellow, ripens the latter part of May or early June, according to location. Tree is strong, shapely grower, and bears enormous crops when very young.

BARTLETT—A cross between Simoni and Delaware. Said to have exactly the quality, flavor and fragrance of the Bartlett pear, but the Bartlett plum is so much superior to the pear that no one will ever eat the pear if this plum is at hand. Fruit turns to deep crimson when fully ripe. Light salmon colored flesh. June 25 to July 5.

AMERICA—"The fruit of America is larger than the average Japan plum, and much larger than popular American varieties, such as Robinson, Wild Goose, Marianna and others. The glossy, coral-red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any plum. The light yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious. It ripens July 1 and is a splendid keeper."

DORIS—One of Mr. Burbank's latest introductions. The tree is a very hardy and thrifty grower. In shape and size the fruit is like a large Botan, but is of a darker color. It is decidedly earlier than Botan, and every plum from the first ripe to the last is superlatively sweet. The skin is very thin, but as strong as linen paper. It colors before ripe and will keep two weeks after being gathered. Almost free from rot. June 1 to 10.

GOLD—A very highly prized plum. Large, yellow, productive, of the Japan type. Has created much attention where it has been fruited; most too much inclined to rot.

SHIRO—The tree resembles Doris in growth, both being the most thrifty growers in nursery or orchard. The fruit is as large as an egg and similar in shape. The color is a pure yellow which color they assume two weeks before they are ripe. The quality is scarcely above the ordinary, but their size and appearance will make them sell on any market. Specimens of Shiro have been pulled and kept perfectly sound for three weeks and would have sold on any stand. Ripens in July.

NORMAND—Considered among the best Japan plums, tree stocky, vase shaped in growth, exceedingly prolific, fruit large, golden, broad heart shaped, meaty, firm, sweet, rich flavor, stone small, nearly free. July.

MILTON—One of the earliest varieties to ripen for a good size plum. Large dark red, splendid quality, tree healthy, spreading growth. Ripens a few days before Wild Goose.

Apricots.

The apricot has long been classed as one of the unprofitable fruits for the Southwest. Many varieties are unsuccessful here because of their blooming so early and getting killed by freezes. However, if the proper varieties are selected, they can be grown very successfully. They should be planted on upland or where they have good winter protection. Treat apricots same as peaches.

PRICES

	Each	Per Doz	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	50c	\$5.50	\$40.00
3 1-2 to 4 feet.....	40c	4.50	35 00
3 to 3 1-2 feet.....	35c	3.75	27.50
2 to 3 feet.....	25c	2.75	20.00

BUDD—(Russian)—A very remarkable variety in many respects, almost white, dashed with carmine, flesh white, sweet and juicy. June.

MOOREPARK—One of the largest, yellow with red cheek, firm and juicy with a rich flavor, grows well, very productive. June.

CLUSTER—Introduced by Mr. F. T. Ramsey who describes it as follows. Original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old of beautiful symmetrical growth, very vigorous and hardy, an enormous bearer. Fruit medium sized, almost transparent yellow, with occasional fleck of red, and of excellent quality. Blooms late, has passed three freezes in one season after blooming and still produced a heavy crop of fruit, June 15 to 30.

EARLY ROYAL—Large, excellent, one of the best, grown extensively in California, fine quality. June 1

ALEXIS—Large, yellow, one of the best, good growers, good bearer, early. May 20

Cherries.

While cherries are generally considered as being rather uncertain fruit we offer two varieties which are very successful. We propagate them on the French Mehaleb cherry root, which makes them more successful than they used to be. Should be planted on deep moist soil.

PRICES.

	Each	Per Doz	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	50c	\$5.50	\$40.00
3 1-2 to 4 feet	40c	4.50	35.00
3 to 3 1-2 feet	35c	3.75	27.50
2 to 3 feet	25c	2.75	20.00

EARLY RICHMOND—An old, popular, reliable variety, medium, dark red, very productive. June 1.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Similar to Early Richmond, larger, bright red, later.

Figs.

The fig has been considered of but little value except in those sections where the climate is warm enough that the tops will not be winter killed, but we have two varieties that bear good crops each year even if the tops should be killed during the winter. Plant them in good, rich moist soil six feet apart each way, cover the ground around them with straw in the summer. While it is not absolutely necessary to protect the tops from being killed in winter to insure a crop, it would greatly increase the result to do so. Follow these directions and it will be agreeably surprising at the amount of figs that can be grown. Price 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

MAGNOLIA—Large, yellowish, beautiful, very productive, fine flavor.

CELESTIAL—Small, very fine quality, sweet, very hardy, grown extensively in South Texas.

Quinces.

Quinces have never been extensively planted in Texas, yet the finest, probably, in the world, are raised at El Paso and along the Rio Grande. They should be planted on deep, strong, moist soil, and need thorough culture, vigorous pruning and a free use of fertilizers. Price 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

ORANGE—Large, yellow

MEECH—Vigorous grower, large, orange yellow.

Mulberries.

The mulberry tree is very profitable, both for shade and for fruiting. The fruit is highly prized by many people for pies, etc., as well as for eating "out of hand." It is very profitable as poultry and hog feed. Also for fence posts, etc. It would be well to plant this tree quite extensively. Every fruit grower should have at least a few trees on his place.

PRICES.

	Each	Per Doz
6 to 8 feet.....	40c	\$3 50
4 to 6 feet.....	35c	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	25c	2.50

HICKS' EVERBEARING—A handsome, upright and rapid grower, very abundant and continuous bearer, furnishes fruit for three months, the best of all varieties for the fowl yard, as the fowl greedily eat the berries.

TRAVIS—(Everbearing). Tree symmetrical and compact, making it a very fine tree for shade, one of the best for fruit, very large and sweet. The original tree stands in Travis County, Texas.

Japanese Persimmons.

The fruit is of a bright orange red or light vermillion color, in shape and general appearance resembling a large smooth tomato. It begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree till just before a frost is expected. The fruit is soft, rich and sweet, with a slight apricot flavor, and is certainly far richer than the American persimmon. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each, \$6.00 per dozen. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Pecans.

*The pecan is one of the most valuable fruits that the people of the Southwest can plant. It possesses all of the qualities that go to make up a valuable tree. Many of the native pecans of Texas have for many years been recognized as being very valuable, but they are

not to be compared with the profitableness of the large soft shell varieties that we offer in this catalogue. Many people hesitate to plant the budded and grafted pecans because of the cost of the trees. The first cost of these trees is more than the seedling pecans, but the results to be had from the budded and grafted trees are so much greater that you should not for one moment consider planting seedlings instead of budded and grafted trees. It is a very common occurrence for one tree to bear from \$20 to \$50 worth of pecans. Pecans may be planted the proper distance among other fruit trees and by the time the fruit trees become exhausted the pecan trees will have reached a profitable bearing age. Plant pecans from 30 to 40 feet apart.

PRICES:

	Each	Per Doz.
3 to 4 feet	\$2.00	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet	1.50	15.00
1 to 2 feet	1.00	10.00

STEWART—One of the largest and best pecans grown. It is being grown over a wider range of territory than any other one variety. Nuts large, meaty, thin shelled, fine flavor. Forty to fifty nuts usually make a pound.

VAN DEMAN—Large, oblong shell, thin, cracks and separates well, good quality.

We can supply other leading varieties but we list the above two only as we consider them the best.

SEEDLING PECANS—We do not recommend the planting of seedling pecans, as they do not always make good nuts, and they do not begin bearing as young as the budded and grafted trees do, yet they make good shades and many times produce good nuts. We would advise planting seedlings in preference to not planting any pecans at all.

Trees grown from large select nuts at one half the price of the budded and grafted varieties.

Grapes.

Grape culture in the Southwest is receiving more attention every year. Grapes are very profitable and should be grown by every one who has even a small amount of land. Many varieties do well here, while there are many that are failures, therefore much caution should be used in selection of varieties. Plant grapes eight feet apart. Cut

the tops back nearly to the ground, letting only one or two branches grow the first year. When the length of the vine desired for fruiting is grown, cut back in the winter all the new growth to within two or three buds of the last years growth. A post may be set by each vine, and the vine tied up to the post, but the best method is to grow them on a trellis. A good trellis may be arranged by setting a row of posts with the grape row and stretching two or three wires on the row of posts. Let only one or two vines grow, keeping all suckers and sprouts pulled off for about three feet high, then let the branches run each way on the wire. After a start has thus been made and trunk formed, prune every winter for a crop of grapes by allowing one vine to grow at each joint, cutting back as stated above, to within two or three buds of last year's growth. The following are the most valuable varieties for Texas

PRICES EXCEPT WHERE NOTES.

	Each	Per Doz	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1, strong, 1-2 year vines, 15c		\$1.50	\$10.00	\$65.00
No. 2, good growth, 1 yr vines, 10c		1.00	8.00	50.00

DELAWARE—Bunch small, compact, berry small, round, light red, very sweet, one of the very best eating and market grapes, and generally esteemed as the standard of quality among native grapes. Should be planted very extensively. July.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch medium, berry large, round, black, flesh pulpy and of medium quality, vine hardy and moderately prolific, on account of its size and earliness it is a very desirable grape. July 1.

IVES SEEDLING—Bunches and berries medium, black, good flavor, good grower. July 1.

CONCORD—Old standard, has long been valued on account of its extreme hardiness, productiveness and adaptability to almost any soil, climate and condition. Berry large, good quality, July 25.

GOETHE—Bunches medium to large, berries large, pinkish green, fine quality, very sweet, a good arbor grape. One of the most valuable grapes grown. August.

HERBEMONT—Bunches large, compact, berries small, black, very juicy, highly flavored, fine for wine, one of the most hardy grapes grown, strong grower, very fine for arbor, does well on most any class of soil. Sept 1.

NIAGARA—White, bunch and berry large, fine flavor, very showy, as hardy and productive as the Herbemont. One of the most



Sectional View of Portion of Western Home Nursery.
Showing Growing Nursery Stock.

Stamford, Texas, Dec. 24, 1909

Western Home Nursery Co.,
Weatherford, Texas.

Dear Sirs: I received the trees you sent me in good shape and
am highly pleased with them.

Yours very truly,
C. T. LINDSEY.

Moran, Texas, Jan. 10, 1910.

Western Home Nursery Co.,
Weatherford, Texas.

Gentlemen: I received the trees I ordered from you in good
condition and I am highly pleased with them. They look as fresh
as if they had just been dug up

I shall always take pleasure in recommending your trees to be as
represented.

Very truly,
GEO. W. ELLIOTT.

Strawn, Texas, December, 1909.

To Whom This May Concern:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned customers of the
Western Home Nursery Co., of Weatherford, Texas, are well and

favorably pleased with our Trees and Shrubbery that were delivered to us in November, 1909, by J. W. Lamb, their agent, and can truthfully say that the trees and shrubbery were delivered in splendid condition. We feel perfectly satisfied with the business done with said nursery:

J. C. Britton,
J. C. Loving,
J. W. Simmons,
T. W. Neston,
C. C. Cole,

P. E. Whittake.,
Jas. Mills,
John Kurach,
James Newton,
W. A. Bryant,

C. A. Burns,
R. L. Shepard,
Ben Eubank,
W. L. Cole.

Strawn, Texas.

W. I. Lidia,
Abe Martan,
H. S. Rucker,
J. B. Guye,

W. B. Burrell,
Sam Fanning,
John Gable,

Pete Weenracche,
R. T. Williams,
T. L. Hankins.

Mingus, Texas.



The above cut shows two views of the Chesnut Dewberry. Note the abundance of white blooms in the small view, while large view gives you an idea of the great quantity of berries this excellent variety produces

(See description on page 32.)

profitable grapes grown. Fine for market; should be in every vineyard. July.

BRIGHTON—Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin, quality good, an excellent early table or market grape. Vigorous grower

BLACK SPANISH—Bunch large, berry of medium size, black, round, with but little or no pulp, productive, vigorous grower, fine arbor grape Little inclined to rot. September 1.

LINDLEY—Fine large red grape, bunches large, good grower, fine quality. August.

AGAWAM—Red, bunches large, berries very large, of a peculiar aromatic flavor, pulp soft, a very vigorous grape, of the Rogers class.

CHAMPION—One of the earliest, bunches medium, berries large, round, blue black, vine healthy and vigorous. June 25.

CATAWBA—Bunch large and showy, berry large, dark red, juicy; fine for table, wine and market.

New Grape.

TEXAS QUEEN—This grape is thoroughly adapted to the climate of West Texas and will prove a wonderful success in this section, being well suited to our dry, hot climate and at the same time possesses the rare merits of the more delicate varieties in more moist climates. This is a remarkable grape and should be planted by every grower. Bunches large and compact, and ripens evenly over the bunch. The skin is thin, yet tough enough to stand shipping well. The seeds are very small and few in number. The berries are almost seedless. The flavor is fine, and the vine very productive. The grape when eaten, does not leave the burning effect in the mouth so commonly left by other grapes.

Mr. R. Phillips of Baird, Texas, says of it: "I have thoroughly tested this grape and find that it stands the climate all right. It has never mildewed or rotted on the vine and is one of the finest table varieties, as well as a good shipping grape. Bunch large and compact, shape of berry, oval; size, 5-8 inch in diameter, an average berry; color dark wine; pulp brittle; skin thin; seed very few; flavor fine; very productive; ripens about August 1 to 15; does not burn the mouth."

The Weatherford Daily Herald of August 1, 1907, contained the following: "The Herald was permitted to sample the famous grapes grown by The Western Home Nursery Co., known as 'Texas

Queen.' This grape is of a most luscious, fleshy kind, bursting with delicious juice, and almost seedless. It is a dark purple grape, and hangs in bunches that weigh from a pound to three pounds to the bunch and lots of bunches to the vine. By actually sampling several bunches, it can be stated that this Texas grape ripened on the stem, kissed by the mellowing Texas sun, and sweetened by the Texas dew and Texas fertile sandy soil, cannot be excelled or even equaled by anything grown in California. The California grape leaves a puckering taste in the mouth and bites the tongue, but the Texas Queen is so sweet and mellow that one is liable to eat too many of them. They leave no unpleasant soreness in the mouth after eating."

The same paper of July 25, 1908, had the following: "The Western Home Nursery Co. has the thanks of the Herald for a basket of the celebrated Texas Queen grapes, a variety which is being introduced by this firm with great success. The Texas Queen is a grape of the California type, large, luscious, sweet and with but few seed. Those who have sampled them do not hesitate to pronounce this grape the equal of the California product, and it succeeds admirably here. The product of this grape will doubtless be a big thing in the future in this section of the state, for it is just exactly what the grape growers of this section have been looking for."

Mr. J. T. Chesnut, of Keene, Texas, wrote us that he would like to see a sample of the grapes, as he wanted to plant quite a lot of them if they were what we claimed for them. We shipped him a basket of them and enroute they were transferred four times before they reached him. Under date of August 30, 1907, he wrote concerning these grapes: "I was agreeably surprised at the quality of your new grape. About half of them had no seeds some had one and some had two. It seems to be a good shipper. The stems were dried up but the grapes were in good shape. It is rightly named 'Texas Queen.'"

Price, 40c each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Blackberries.

The Blackberry is one of the most successful fruits grown in the Southwest. They have a good crop every year, matters not how cold the weather or how late the frost. For commercial orchards the blackberry is one of the most paying fruits. On account of the vines occupying such a small amount of ground they can be easily and

profitably grown in small orchards and gardens. Plant blackberries in rows 8 feet apart and three feet in the row. After setting, cut the vines off even with the top of the ground. Cultivate in spring and summer. Top them in the summer to make them bunch. Pull out all of the old last years growth each winter. Price, except where mentioned, 40c per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$16.00 per 1000.

DALLAS--One of the best and most prolific blackberries grown in the south. Very hardy and thrifty, berry large, and fine flavor. A native of Texas. Well adapted for the dry climate of the Southwest. Should be in every selection. June 1 to 15.

STONES HARDY—Very hardy, upright grower, berry large, fine flavor. Ripens June 15 to June 1, making a fine succession with the Dallas, best adapted to sandy soil.

ROBINSON—Vigorous grower, upright, productive, large, of good quality. A native of Texas. It endures the climate hardships most excellently. Specially adapted to the dry climate of West Texas. June 1 to 15.

MCDONALD—This berry was originated in Collin county. It has proven to be a very valuable berry in this section. Its shipping qualities are good, having been shipped as far north as Kansas City, arriving in good marketable condition. We do not hesitate to say the McDonald and Chesnut berries are the most valuable shipping berries ever introduced. The introducer says of it. "This is a new berry, a cross between the blackberry and dewberry. It stands up like a blackberry and 'tips' like a dewberry. Twenty quarts of fruit have been gathered from a single plant. Its bright green foliage is held through the hottest summer and is nearly or quite evergreen. Among its admirable qualities is its earliness; the fruit is ripe one week earlier than the Austin or any other good blackberry." The yield may be greatly increased by planting among them other blackberries or dewberries that bloom at the same time, in this way the McDonald will be pollenized and cause the berries to fill out better. Prices 50c a dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

Dewberries.

The dewberry is a native of most parts of Texas and is well known. It is greatly improved in size and quality by cultivation. On account of its earliness it is a very valuable fruit. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet in the row. As they are inclined to run on the ground be sure to keep the vines laid back in the row so that they will not be broken in cultivating them.

AUSTIN or (Mayes')—Very large, prolific, late introduction, fine quality, good grower, very valuable. Price 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$16.00 per 1000.

The Chestnut Dewberry.

Price per dozen \$1.00, per 100 \$4.00, per 1000 \$25.00.

This berry was originated on the farm of Mr. J. T. Chestnut, of Johnson county, Texas, and possesses the most wonderful combinations of merits of any berry we know. It is extremely hardy, exceedingly productive, ripens earlier than any other dewberry, and has a better flavor than any other berry of its nature. It ripens two to four weeks ahead of Dallas, ten days ahead of the Austin dewberry and three to five days ahead of the McDonald. We have gathered ripe berries off the Chestnut vines as early as April 13. In 1910 we gathered 93 berries off of one year old vines that filled a quart box.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF THE CHESNUT DEWBERRY—The originator of the berry says of it: "I have never seen a berry having so many good qualities as this one. It is a few weeks in advance of the Austin dewberry and a few days earlier than the McDonald blackberry. Its flavor is excellent, being amply sweet; it is very prolific and an excellent shipper. I have shipped the berries 800 miles, reaching their destination in good condition. They remain on the vines longer after ripening and will stand greater amount of rain than any other berry on the market. It may rain two or three days with little injury to the ripe berries. They are a wonder to all who have seen them growing. The seed are very small for a dewberry, and the berries are very black in appearance, and when ripe on the vines look like a solid mat of berries. The briars are less trouble than other varieties. The pickers all want to pick the Chesnut berry first. To sum up all in a few words there is in this berry every quality that goes to make up a leading berry."

Keene, Texas, May 17, 1904.

I am free to say that your new dewberry is the finest I have ever seen. It is the most prolific berry I ever saw. It is firm and I am confident will keep well in shipping. The new Chesnut berry surpasses all in flavor. Yours with best wishes,

T. L. Stevenson

Business Manager Keene Industrial Academy.

Cleburne, Texas, May 12, 1904.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have examined and eaten the Chesnut dewberry and find them

to be very superior berry; not too sweet nor too sour. I find also that it is a firm berry, and would be a good shipper, carry a long distance in transit. I think they are the coming berry for dealers, growers, shippers and producers to handle

T. O. Wayland,
Of firm of Wayland & Allen, Com. Dealers, Shippers.

Denver, Colorado, May 28, 1907.

The Chesnut dewberry received from you came in good condition, and were the best we ever received from Texas.

Respectfully,
C. I. Sawdey & Co.

Pueblo, Colorado, May 23, 1907.

We want to congratulate you on the splendid shipping qualities of your Chesnut dewberry. They came through in fine shape, and we sold them for \$3.00 a crate, as per account sales; berries large and of fine flavor. We want all you can send us.

Very truly,
Sutton Mercantile Co.

Raspberries.

As a rule this berry has not been very successful in this locality. However, we have succeeded in securing two varieties we can safely recommend. They should be planted on good, rich land where there is quite a lot of moisture. Plant rows 6 feet apart, 4 feet in rows.

BLACK CAP—Medium size berries, good quality. 75c per dozen, \$4.90 per hundred.

NEW CARDINAL—Berries large, color red, fine quality. On account of its extreme hardiness and attractiveness, it is greatly adapted to the South. Some seasons where sorghum and Kaffir corn wilted for want of moisture New Cardinal was seemingly not affected, ripening an immense crop of berries and making from six to twelve strong tips to the vine. Those who have grown New Cardinal claim it the most valuable acquisition in the raspberry line. This is, indeed a wonderful berry and should be planted extensively. Parties who have long desired to grow raspberries, but who have failed on account of not being able to secure a variety that would stand the dry climate of the Southwest, will be greatly pleased with this berry, and will find in it all the hardy bearing qualities of this fruit in the

old states, and at the same time will find that it possesses those rare qualities that enables it to withstand the severest drouths common to the Southwest. Don't fail to plant some of the New Cardinal. Price 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred

Strawberries.

Strawberries are very profitable fruit and can be successfully grown when the proper attention is given them. They should be planted in good moist soil, mulched in the summer and should be irrigated in dry weather. They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, 1 1-2 feet in the row. They are very valuable as a market fruit. Prices; except where noted, 50c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$7.00 per 1000

KLONDYKE—This is the standard shipping berry of the South. A favorite of all growers, Early.

LADY THOMPSON—Large, uniform, hardy, good color. Planted very extensively. Midseason.

AROMA—Of all the late varieties grown this one seems to stand at the head. A money maker for the fruit grower. Very large, firm, fine flavor. Prices 75c dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

Gooseberries, Currants.

These are among the uncertain fruits of the Southwest. They can be grown with limited success in good moist soil and partially shady places. Prices 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Shade Trees.

Every home should have shade trees about it. They add to the pleasantness of a home as well as to make it beautiful and attractive. Plant good varieties and care for them well and plenty of shade will be the result. Plant trees 15 to 25 feet apart on the sidewalk; 25 to 30 feet apart in yard or park. When the land is not very rich, dig a large and deep hole and fill with good rich soil.

PRICES

	Each	Per Doz.
10 to 12 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.75	6.00
6 to 8 feet	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet .....	.25	2.50

ELM—(White) “You can love an Elm Tree.” Healthy, quick grower, long lived, leaf large. A desirable shade tree in every way.

MAPLE—(Soft or Silver)—One of the best, a favorite, a very rapid grower, makes well formed tree and plenty of shade, limbs beautiful scarlet in winter.

SYCAMORE—One of the most popular shade trees grown. Tree vigorous, quick grower, long lived, large leaves, very hardy, free from disease, very handsome is planted very extensively in large cities.

BLACK LOCUST—Splendid tree for dry climate. On account of its growing so rapidly, it should be grown very extensively in prairie countries for fence posts, etc. For the benefit of those who wish to plant the Black Locust in large quantities around their farms and plantations, we will furnish stock well suited for that purpose, as follows: 1 to 2 feet, \$10 per thousand; 2 to 4 feet, \$15.00 per thousand.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—Hardy, upright grower, ornamental, easy to transplant, a handsome avenue tree

BOX ELDER—Very hardy, rapid grower, good shade, good for park.

UMBRELLA CHINA—A handsome, uniform top round, umbrella shape, a very pretty yard tree, a little delicate. Largest size 6 to 8 feet.

COTTONWOOD—A well known forest tree, very rapid grower, very hardy, does best on moist land.

CAROLINA POPLAR—Very hardy, good grower, leaves large, fine shade, greatly resembles the Cottonwood, but is a more desirable tree, one of the best trees for this climate.

CATALPA—A fine tree for sidewalks, leaves very large, heart shaped, long lived, very beautiful when covered with its beautiful white blossoms Very valuable for fence posts.

HACKBERRY—One of the most hardy trees known. Does well in most any section and classes of soil, long lived, fine shade.

Hedge Plants.

	Each	Per Doz	Per 100
6 to 12 inches	5c	\$.50	\$2.50
12 to 18 inches	8c	90	4.00
18 to 24 inches	10c	1.00	5.00

Prices on large sizes made known on application.

CALIFORNIA PRIVIT—The most popular hedge plant grown. It is used very extensively for screening and hedging purposes around yards and lawns. It is fine, however, for single specimens. An evergreen. For hedge plant 12 to 18 inches apart

Evergreens.

PRICES:

	Each	Per Doz
6 to 12 inches	35c	\$3.50
12 to 18 inches	75c	6.00

Prices on large sizes made on application.

ARBOR VITÆ, CHINESE—Dark green, vigorous, hardy, desirable.

RED CEDAR—One of the best evergreens, hardy, good grower.

ARBOR VITÆ, COMPACT—Resembles Chinese, very compact.

ROSEDALE HYBRID—A true hybrid of the Golden Arbor Vitæ and the Retinospora. Resembles the Golden Arbor Vitæ in shape and the Retinospora in texture and color. except it has a soft touch. Well adapted to the Texas climate.

TREE BOX—A splendid, perfectly hardy evergreen shrub, excellent for cemetery planting and for ornamental screen and hedging.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—The grandest of evergreens and flowering trees. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern states.

Flowering Shrubs.

Price 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ALTHEA—Upright, double flowers, blooms mid-summer, a beautiful yard shrub. hardy, pink, white, red and purple.

CRAPE MYRTLE—Splendid summer bloomer, grows to be large shrubs, hardy. Have crimson, imperial, pink and white.

LILAC—A large cluster of small flowers, quite fragrant. We have both purple and white.

PYRUS JAPONICA—A gorgeous sight of fiery red flowers, very early in the spring. In full bloom before the leaves come out. Splendid for specimen.

POMEGRANITE—Double scarlet and double white, large, wax-like, beautiful flowers, half hardy in North Texas, hardy in South Texas.

MOCK ORANGE—Blooms early, very pretty white flower, profuse, sweet, hardy.

BRIDAL WREATH—Large, round cluster of pure white, double flowers that nearly cover the plant, blooms in very early spring. A most desirable yard shrub.

SNOWBALL—Large, white bloom, early, a little delicate. A favorite where it succeeds well.

Hardy Climbing Plants.

In many instances hardy climbing vines add as much to the beauty of a home as do shade trees and other ornamentals, by letting them cover old fences, stumps, etc., about the home, to make them objects of living beauty. Price 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

AMPELOPSIS—A rapid grower and good climber, with beautiful green foliage. When trained on a building it should be fastened to the wall to keep the wind from tearing the vines down.

HONEYSUCKLE—The best and most popular of all running vines. It has all the qualities to recommend it. Beautiful foliage, beautiful, lovely flowers, ever-blooming habit and evergreen leaves. A good grower, covers porch or trellis very rapidly.

WISTERIA—Very handsome, rapid grower, produces an abundance of large clusters of beautiful flowers, very hardy.

Roses.

Set roses in good, rich soil; cut back all the top, leaving only three or four inches above the ground; keep all bloom buds pulled off the first year; by so doing, much better growth will be made, mulch in early winter with thoroughly decomposed stable manure. Keep well cultivated in the summer. Price: - No. 1, strong 2 year plants, 50c each, \$5 00 per dozen; No. 2, one year plants, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

White and Blush.

BRIDE—Strong, healthy, large, double, fine bud, delicate carmine blush.

THE QUEEN—Pure white, sweet and fragrant, petals are thick, make fine buds on long stems, good grower

AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Pure snow white, fragrant, fine buds, and flowers on long stems, profuse, strong grower, the finest of all white roses.

WHITE COCHET—Identical in shape and habit with that splendid pink rose, Mamon Cochet, except the color is white to blush.

WHITE LA FRANCE—Identical with La France except in color. It is pearly white, sometimes tinted with fawn.

IVORY—This beautiful soft white rose is a sport from Golden Gate, which has attained such popularity the past few years as a first class sort for winter blooming. Ivory has the same strong, sturdy habit as the parent, the same large fragrant flowers, the same long, heavy flowering stems, the fine buds and elegant form as the parent; but is a soft white in color.

Buff and Yellow.

PERLE DES JARDINS—A fine, rich yellow, flowers very durable and fragrant; pretty bud

ETOINE DE LION—Rich yellow, full fragrant, pretty. profuse all summer, during hottest weather, good grower.

GOLDEN GATE—Flower large, finely formed, rich creamy white, tinged with fine golden yellow.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING—Strong, bushy with splendid deep green foliage, strong and healthy. The color is yellow.

low with very delicate Chinese pink and saffron yellow shadings; the center of the flower is a very rich golden yellow.

Pink.

CATHERINE MERMONT—Vigorous, large, full, bright, flesh color, very sweet, long, handsome buds.

LA FRANCE—Strong, upright, very large, full, delicate pink, sweet, profuse, among the prettiest pink roses.

FRANCESKA KRUGER—Fine, rich pink, cream towards center, slightly penciled with deep pink on outer petals, hardy plant.

HERMOSA—Clear, handsome, pink, profuse, double cupped.

MAMON COCHET—Pink, shaded with salmon, profuse, fine bud and flowers, strong grower, a very superior rose, one of the best for out door planting.

Scarlet and Crimson.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Rich crimson, one of the very finest roses grown.

METEOR—Large, clear, rich crimson, profuse, strong grower, full.

LOUIS PHILIPPE — Rich, red, velvety crimson, free and beautiful, hardy grower.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—(Red La France). Habit of plant, shape and habit of flower similar to that of La France, but more profuse, bright red

HELEN GOULD—(Red Kaiserin). Color soft red, good bloomer, long stems.

Climbing Roses.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—One of the finest climbers, magnificent trusses of deep crimson flowers, makes a fine show as a climber and profuse bloomer, the most hardy rose grown in Texas, blooms in late spring and early summer. Not an everbloomer

CLIMBING METEOR—A deep crimson climber, constant in flower, hardy.

CLIMBING WOOTEN—Strong grower, bright red, a fine climbing rose.

RED MARSHALL NEILL—Soft red, good bloomer, resembles the yellow.

MARSHALL NEILL—Most popular of all climbers, rich deep yellow.

MISS RUTH VESTAL—White, sport from the Bride, very rapid grower, large double.

CLIMBING BRIDESMAID—Pink, very beautiful, good bloomer, should be protected from extreme cold weather.

• **MRS. ROBERT PERRY**—(Climbing K. A. Victoria) Beautiful white, offspring of Kaiserine Augusta Victoria, buds long and pointed, very fragrant, hardy, quick grower.

This is only a partial list of our roses and should you not find the roses you want, write us and state variety you want.

Table of the Number of Trees, Plants, Etc., Required to Set an Acre at the Different Distances.

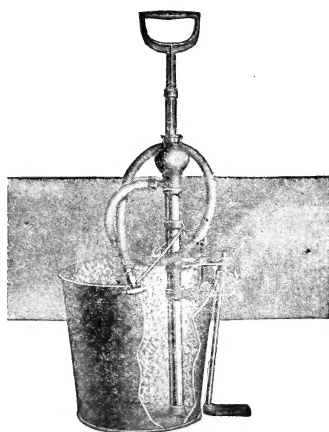
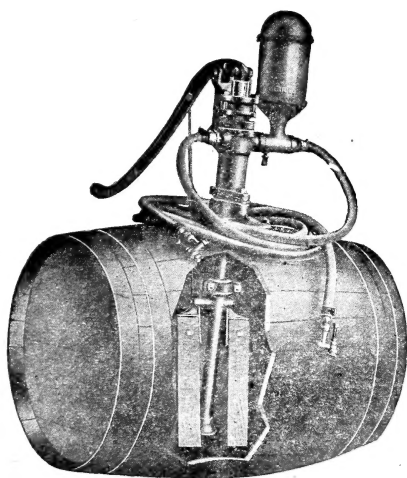
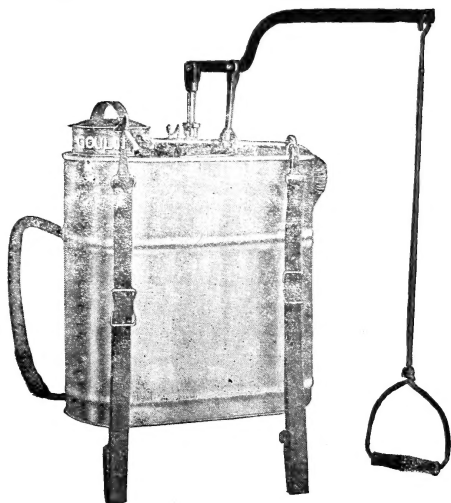
	No. of Feet Each Way	No. of Rows Required	No. of Trees or Plants Required
For Trees	15	15	225
	18	12	144
	20	11	121
	24	9	81
	25	9	81
	30	8	64
For Plants, Vines, Etc.	2x3	106-71	7526
	3x3	71-71	5061
	4x4	53-53	2809
	4x6	53-36	1908
	4x8	53-27	1431
	6x8	36-27	972
	8x8	27-27	629
	8x10	27-22	594
	8x12	27-18	486
	10x10	22-22	484
	10x12	22-18	396
	12x12	18-18	325
	12x15	18-15	270

NOTICE—As the basis for the above calculations we consider 70 yards square as an acre, which exceeds an acre just a little. The calculations are made leaving no margin around the sides for fence, except where the rows fail to come out evenly. If you have only one acre of land and expect to fence it you will have to reduce the number one row on each of two sides, except where they are set 25x24.

Spray Pumps.

Every fruit grower should be equipped with a good spray pump and keep his trees sprayed at the proper season in order to keep his orchard free from the many destructive insects that so often cause fruit growing to be unprofitable.

We have arranged to supply our customers with spray pumps at manufacturers prices and we would be pleased to give any information desired about spraying your trees and to give prices on pumps to meet your requirements.



Address all communications to
WESTERN HOME NURSERY CO.,
Weatherford, Texas.

Home Canners.

Every farmer should have a "Home Canning" outfit in order to prevent any fruit from being wasted, as well as to provide plenty of good, wholesome canned fruits, as well as all kinds of vegetables for family use during the winter months where fruit from the trees and vegetables from the garden are not to be had.

We are prepared to supply our customers with canning machines that will meet any requirement, from a very small outfit to be used on the cooking stove to a factory size machine that will turn out 8,000 to 10,000 cans per day.

If you have more fruit or vegetables than you know what to do with get you a home canner and the problem will be solved.

Write us what your requirements are, and we will gladly quote you prices on a machine that will meet your needs.

We, the undersigned citizens of Bridgeport, and members of the Fruit and Truck Growers Association of this place, hereby certify that in November, 1903, we purchased a large quantity of nursery stock from the Western Home Nursery at Weatherford, and we are free to state that said nursery stock was entirely satisfactory, being what we consider first-class, up-to-date stock. We believe that those wishing to purchase stock for commercial orchards could not do better than buy from the Western Home Nursery Co.

Paul Adkinson,
W. E. Johnson,
T. P. Hamelton,
R. E. Berefield,
S. R. Hudson,
J. M. Van Huss,

W. M. McCord,
L. D. Hoosier,
M. L. Johnston,
J. M. Coursey,
S. W. Been,

D. F. Riddle,
J. F. Sneed,
P. W. Turner,
N. M. Thompson,
Thos. L. Collins.

Bridgeport, Texas.

A GOOD WASH.

Where it is at all convenient a good wash may be prepared for the protection of trees from insects and rabbits by boiling tobacco to a strong ooze, add one-fourth pound of ground sulphur, a tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid and one-half pound of lye soap to a gallon of ooze. Add lime until it becomes the thickness of buttermilk. Apply with brush in November and January to prevent destruction by the rabbits, and in March to protect them from worms.

TO KILL RED ANTS.

Take about one quart of dirt out of the entrance of the bed, pour about one-half a tea cup full of "High Life" (bi-sulphide carbon) in the hole, place the dirt back quickly, so as to prevent evaporation. It may be necessary to make the second application in about two weeks to destroy them entirely.

TO PROTECT FROM RABBITS.

Immediately after setting trees it is very necessary to protect them from rabbits, where they are exposed to rabbits. This can easily be done by wrapping the bodies of the trees with rags, straw or stalks. A very cheap, simple and quick means may be employed by securing a piece of beef liver and greasing the bodies of the trees. Where the beef liver is not accessible, a simple remedy may be fixed by making a mushy preparation of sulphur and grease and greasing the bodies of the trees. Use grease that has no salt in it and just enough to make the sulphur stick. We advise the use of these recipes extensively, especially the protection from rabbits. But should you neglect these directions and fail, don't blame us with your failure, or ask us to replace the trees. People too frequently neglect their orchards and then blame the nurserymen for the failure.

